THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1192.] SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be expoſed to ſale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or leſs, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or leſs, and lies in Hanover. The ſubſcriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be ſold together. Theſe lands are diſtant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy ſituation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay any thing with reſpect to the quality of the ſoil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchaſe will firſt view the lands.

The ſale will be made by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Thompſon, Jane Iſabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Thomas Thompſon to Murdock Farnes & Co.—and which deed of truſt the ſubſcriber was authoriſed to carry into effect by a deed of aſſignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompſon and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of ſale, and a deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty, will be executed to the purchaſer, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 1aw.

(5)

FOR RENT,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber Houſe, Stable and Carriage Houſe. Apply to

Marcus Elcan;

Who has for Sale,

Best India NANKEENS

On moderate terms for Cash, or on a credit of 90 days for acceptances in this place.

Dec. 3, 1803. 1awtf.

(18)

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Goode's and Bevil's Bridges,

The high bred well known Engliſh racer,

DRUID;

A CHESNUT, elegantly formed, near ſixteen hands high, twelve years old. His performances have been equal to any Horſe in England, as will appear by reference to the Racing Calendars—Will be let to Mares at Six Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the punctual payment of Twenty Dollars during the ſeaſon; Three Gnineas the leap, to be paid down; and Ten Guineas inſurance; and One Dollar to the Groom in each caſe—The inſurance money demandable if the property of the Mare be changed after the 1ſt of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage, and the board of boys ſent with mares, *gratis*; but I will not be reſponſible for eſcapes or accidents. Mares will be fed on moderate terms, if required, for which the money muſt be ſent.

Thomas Branch.

February 22d, 1804. oaw8w.

(3)

DRUID was bred by Earl Groſvenor, and got by Potooooooo, (ſon of Eclipſe) his dam (the famous Maid of Oaks) by King Herod; his grand dam, Rarity, by Machem; his great grand dam called Snapdragon, by Snad; his great great grand dam, by Regulus; his great great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; his great great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues.

DRUID ſtarted (for the firſt time) at New-Market, in the Craven Meeting, 1793, for a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each, (4 ſubſcribers) and ran a dead heat with the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant, brother to Sky-Scraper, who the ſame day beat lord Egremont's Gohanna for another ſweepſtakes—In the ſame meeting, Druid won a ſweepſtakes of 1000 guineas each, (3 ſubſcribers) beating the Duke of Bedford's Hydra.

In 1794, New-Market Craven meeting, Druid won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each (3 ſubſcribers) D. I. beating the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant; and in the ſame meeting won the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes of 50 guineas each, (21 ſubſcribers) beating Kit Carr, Exciſeman, Buzzard, Coriander, Gohanna, Heroine, Patriot and ſeveral others.

In 1795, he only ſtarted once, being uſed chiefly as a trial horſe.

In 1796, New-Market firſt ſpring meeting, he won a ſweepſtakes of 200 guineas each, [4 ſubſcribers] beating Mr. Churchill's Poet, and giving him 19lbs. the two middle miles: The day following he won a plate of 50l. beating Lord Sackville's Sylver, Mr Wilſon's Eliza, and Mr. Lord's Muleſpenner, the round courſe, four miles. Eliza afterwards won the King's plate and a great ſubſcription, at York.

In 1797, Druid won the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating Viret, Spread Eagle, and many others. He alſo won the main of the Oatland ſtakes, beating the famous Horſe Bevington.

In 1798, Druid won a 50l. plate at New-Market, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Grey Hound and Mr. Girdler's Hare the round courſe, and won the Duke of Marlborough's plate at Oxford, beating Mr. Lade's Truſs, three mile heats.

A PERSON qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the Rudiments of Grammar, may obtain an eligible ſituation, by application to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe on Shockoe Hill.

JAMES OGILVIE.

Richmond, March 12th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

TAKEN up by JOHN LIGHT, in Halifax county, two HOGS; one about 3 or 4 years old, of a white colour, marked with a crop, overkeel and ſlit in each ear, and appraiſed to twenty ſhillings—the other of the ſame mark and age, of a ſandy and white colour, with black ſpots; appraiſed to forty ſhillings.

December 7, 1803. 3tp.

For the Virginia Gazette.

CANDIDUS—No. VI.

Some time has now elapſed ſince, my remarks concerning the influence of the ſtate, in the appointment of the directors to the Bank have been published. No anſwer has appeared, unleſs a paragraph ſubſcribed M. may be conſidered in that light. Whether Mr. M. wrote ironically or ſincerely is a matter of very little conſequence. He does not propoſe, or is not able to take more than *two* ſhares; of courſe he will not, as a ſtock-holder have as much influence in the management, as he ſeems now to poſſeſs, in retailing his petty objections to the Bank in every little circle where he may have a chance. Nor is it my wiſh to excite ſo much enthuſiasm in favor of the Bank, as to induce individuals to deprive themſelves of the neceſſaries of life.

Is there a man of tolerable intelects who can deny that the eſtabliſhment of a bank at Richmond, with ſo much capital and *guaranteed by the ſtate*, will be of public advantage? Is there a man, who does not know, that there are, ſcattered over all the country, a number of theoretical politicians, who have formed, or imbibed a political creed, a part of which is to condemn and oppoſe the ſyſtem of banking? Is there a man who does not know, that the legiſlature, at the next ſeſſion, may conſiſt of a majority of ſuch as theſe, who will gladly repeal the law, if in the mean time it is not carried into effect? So that while thoſe who are encouraging their petty objections, if they really wiſh for a bank, vainly hope for amendments and perfection, they may be travelling to deſtruction. There are many, who will ſay in the moſt poſitive manner, that the next aſſembly will make the law more ſuitable to their wiſhes; others who aſſert with equal wiſdom, that the rights and influence of the ſtate, will be increaſed, and all theſe things are foreboded, according to different theories, before one ſingle member is elected, and when there is an active oppoſition, almoſt, in every county.

The true queſtion which ought to be conſidered, is, whether it is better to promote the inſtitution as it is, or to reject a bank altogether: my opinion is that there is a greater chance of having alterations for the worſe, than for the better; with ſome proſpect of having no bank at all. Hence it is, that I have given my voice in favor of the law as it is, and hope that every man who acknowledges that a bank will be uſeful, will determine upon this queſtion,—BANK OR NO BANK.

The aſſembly have it in their power after the law is in operation, to relinquiſh any power which has been retained. Many perſons of great political influence, among thoſe who govern, are diſſatisfied with the power of voting which is reſerved for the repreſentative of the ſtate's ſhares. They ſay that it is politically wrong to attach ſo much unneceſſary reſponſibility, and ſo much power to an individual. That the law has impoſed new and important duties upon a public officer without giving him any compenſation, and that ſtrong inducements for intriguing are thereby afforded to a character, whoſe official ſituation, requires that he ſhould be pure, immaculate & unſuſpected. Theſe, and ſuch reaſons will operate to induce the aſſembly to make an alteration in this reſpect; *for the worſe, they have no power—for the better they may.*

Notwithſtanding all that has been or may be ſaid concerning the different objections which have been noticed, notwithſtanding, there is not a man of candour and common ſenſe who will deny, that the eſtabliſhment of a bank, will be a public bleſſing, yet there are ſome who ſeek refuge in another, and as they vainly hope, more important ground. They ſay, and pretend to believe, that the bank cannot be carried into operation, unleſs every ſhare ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and then attempt to defend their little citadel of oppoſition by the words of the law; which are as follow—"and the amount of the ſhare or ſhares ſubſcribed for, (except in the caſe of the commonwealth) ſhall be paid by the ſeveral and reſpective ſubſcribers in gold or ſilver—one fourth thereof at the time of ſubſcribing; *one fourth within ſixty days after the bank ſhall go into operation*; one fourth within one hundred and twenty days; and one fourth in ſix months, to the bank directors for the time being: *Provided always*, That it ſhall be lawful for any ſubſcriber to pay the whole of his ſubſcription money, or any greater part than is hereby required, before the time above limited for the payment of the ſame: and each and every ſubſcriber ſo paying in advance, ſhall have a diſcount at the rate of ſix per centum per annum, on ſuch advance.

"And as ſoon as the ſum of three hundred thouſand dollars, in the manner aforeſaid ſhall be actually received on account of the ſubſcription to the ſaid capital ſtock of the ſaid bank, notice thereof ſhall be given by the commiſſioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at leaſt two public gazettes, printed in the ſaid city of Richmond; and the ſame perſons ſhall at the ſame time, notify a time and place within the ſaid city, at the diſtance of twenty days from the time of ſuch notification, for proceeding to the choice of Directors; and it ſhall be lawful for ſuch election to be then and there made; and the fourteen perſons who ſhall then and there be choſen, together with the treaſurer for the time being, ſhall be the firſt directors, and ſhall be capable of ſerving until the firſt Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of ſuch choice, or until their ſucceſſors ſhall be duly elected; and the ſaid directors ſhall be forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the ſaid bank, at the city of Richmond"

By this extract it appears, that the bank cannot be carried into operation until 300,000 dollars are received. That this ſum is exactly the amount of the firſt inſtalment upon twelve thouſand ſhares; and that the ſecond payment is not demandable, until 60 days after the bank is in operation. But if theſe critics, will beat the trouble to read, that part of the law again, they will find, that, although the ſecond inſtalment may be poſtponed until 60 days after the bank ſhall go into operation, that the ſame proviſion does not extend to the third and fourth inſtalments: *They muſt be paid at the proper times*, otherwiſe there will be a forfeiture of the firſt. This is clearly eſtabliſhed by the following extract—

"If there ſhall be a failure in the payment of any part of any ſum, ſubſcribed by any perſon, co-partnerſhip or body politic, the party failing ſhall forfeit the firſt payments made to the bank, with any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time of making the ſecond, third, or fourth payment, as the caſe may be, during the delay of the ſame."

I know well, that it will be immediately anſwered, that the legiſlature could not, act ſo abſurdly as to extend the penalty of forfeiture upon the third and fourth inſtalments, before it could operate on the ſecond. This is a queſtion which I ſhall not examine. The purpoſe of theſe remarks, is to ſhew, what the law is, and not what the makers intended, nor what critics may ſay it ought to be.

As this is the laſt anchor upon which the oppoſition reſts its hopes, it will be neceſſary to offer againſt it, every other argument which is permitted by the law, or common ſenſe. The reader recollects, that every ſubſcriber may if he chuſes, pay any further ſum, beyond the firſt inſtalment which he pleaſes, and that he ſhall for doing ſo, be allowed a diſcount of intereſt. As I am well perſuaded, that but few will ſubſcribe, who have not provided the means of paying more than the firſt inſtalment; or who do not wiſh to ſee the bank in vigorous operation. I therefore conclude, that a great deal of money will be paid, by this means, ſo that even admitting, that there are not a ſufficient number of perſons in the whole ſtate who have the will and the means, to ſubſcribe one million two hundred thouſand dollars, that there will be enough, to raiſe very ſpeedily a capital of 800,000, ſo as to ſecure the law.

There is yet another reſource. The legiſlature has excluſively appropriated the merchant tax for the particular purpoſe of diſcharging the amount of the 3000 ſhares which

[illegible] d. This tax, it is computed, will produce 75 to 80 dollars per year. It is paid by the merchants in advance, and will all very soon be received into the treasury. The following are the words of the law—"and all the money arising from the tax on merchants' licences, shall be and is hereby exclusively appropriated to and for the payment of the said loans."

It also appears by the following paragraph, that the executive *shall subscribe* for three hundred shares for the use of the state, as soon as information is given by the commissioners, that a sufficient number of shares, have been *subscribed for, to commence the operations of the bank*. Now therefore, as the *subscribing* of three hundred shares will be sufficient to commence the operations of the bank, because these subscribers may if they will, pay down the whole subscriptions, it will be the duty of the commissioners to give notice, as soon as this event has happened; it will be also the duty of the executive, to make the subscription for the state; and will then be the duty of the treasurer, to pay all that he may have received, and to continue to pay all which he may receive, on account of the merchant tax. The reader, before he determines, is requested to read and consider the following extract:

"Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That within the term of one month after information given by the proper commissioners, at the city of Richmond, that a sufficient number of shares *have been subscribed for*, to commence the operations of the bank, the executive shall on behalf and for the use of this state, make or cause to be made, a subscription to the capital stock of the said bank, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, which said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, shall be loaned to the state, by the said bank of Virginia, at the rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum."

I foresee, it will be pretended, that the assembly did not mean, the construction which I have given; but that the executive should subscribe for the state, after as much money had been *paid*, or *received*, as might be necessary to commence the operations of the bank. I do not intend to disturb myself with investigating the designs of the legislature, or the meaning of individuals; my business is to consider the law as it is, to shew the duties of different public functionaries, and to counteract the objections which are made, by persons who are enemies to the establishment of a bank, upon any principles; who seek by this, and other means, to excite the fear and suspicions of those, who otherwise, might become subscribers.

It is not possible for me to say that I have entirely removed these scruples and quibbles. But I am well convinced that there is not a man in this state, who will publicly risk his reputation as a man of talents, or candour as a man of virtue, upon different constructions. Believing therefore, that all the objections which have been noticed, are but chimeras—that the opposition proceeds from the different motives which I have unfolded and exposed to the reader's understanding, it is reasonable to conclude, that the people of Virginia, will open their eyes and their purses to their true interest, and by doing so will promote the public welfare.

The 15th class of opponents, and the last whose portraits I shall *now* draw, are such as are desirous to invest large sums in the bank, as an object of speculation. They know, as well as I do, that the chance for gain is great, and that the security is good. But the law having provided that no man shall take more than 30 shares per day, during the ten days while the books are kept open, these speculators see no certainty in the accomplishment of their wishes, until those days have elapsed; especially as the deductions in case of supernumerary subscriptions, will fall on those who subscribe for the most shares. They therefore join in the opposition, in the hope of exciting against the law, as much unpopularity as possible, for the purpose of keeping off the people until the ten days have elapsed. Afterwards the first comers will be the first served; and the great speculators, will be able to get either all which may remain, or as many as they can purchase. A case precisely in point, has lately happened in this city.

The last assembly passed a law for incorporating a company for the purpose of opening the navigation of James River, to a place in the centre of the town, called the Rock Landing. A day was appointed for receiving subscriptions. Many persons treated the scheme and the law with contempt; others waited, and suspended their opinions until they could see the probable event, and did not appear at the place of subscription, until the appointed hour had passed. The consequence of which was, they were entirely disappointed. The whole number of shares were subscribed for in a few minutes; and every body who intended to take shares, now blame themselves for their indolence. I should not be astonished if similar circumstances should happen concerning the Bank of Virginia. It is true, they cannot happen until after the expiration of ten days.

No man can judge precisely concerning the designs of another, without some data to govern him. This species of opposition is altogether conjectural; its existence is possible and is rational; and it is the game of those who seek to accomplish their purposes, to do so, by misleading others who are weak enough to listen to every breeze, instead of weighing things by reason and experience. To the commercial and the agricultural interests of this country, and to me individually, it will make no difference, whether the shares are scattered, and dispersed in ten thousand hands, or shall be held only by four or five hundred. I have made these remarks merely to answer, and elucidate the question, with no disposition either to blame, or quarrel with, those money dealers, who may have adopted this scheme, to insure a handsome and speedy increase of capital.

If the rich planters and other holders of money, of the country stand aloof, until all the shares are swallowed up in this way, poising and balancing their own fears and doubts, it will then be in vain for them to complain, and curse their own credulity. In vain to bite their nails in the anguish and agonies of disappointment and vexation. They will be as little entitled to the consolation of pity, as they will be able to obtain their own forgiveness. Let them remember the warning voice which now puts them on their guard, and look about them in time.

Being firmly persuaded that the establishment of the bank will be no less profitable to the stockholders, if well conducted, than useful to the community, and being desirous that its benefits may be extended far and wide, I have plainly and candidly given my opinion as to the various points which have been considered. The weight which they deserve, must in a great degree, be ascertained by future events.

As a politician, my first wish is to insure the establishment of the bank; my second, that it shall be useful and profitable; my third, that the shares may be scattered, all over the state, in the hands of the people.

If the people at large are interested, it will induce them to examine and understand the general benefits of the plan, to society. At the same time while they are tasting the sweets of certain and invariable profits. These things will tend to form bonds of union, which will make us, as we advance in experience and social intercourse, a wise, rich, strong and happy people.

CANDIDUS.

N. B. The writer has taken it for granted, that the beneficial tendencies of banking are admitted. And therefore that nothing is necessary except to answer or remove the several objections which exist against the law. If there are any who wish to obtain information upon that part of the subject, the writer refers them to some well written essays which lately appeared in the Argus. The writer of those appears to have considered the subject with justice and candour, and is only to be blamed for discontinuing a course of publications which were not less honorable to himself, than important to society.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

IMPEACHMENT.

On WEDNESDAY a message was communicated to the House of Representatives, stating that the Court of Impeachments would be ready to proceed to the trial of the articles of Impeachment against John Pickering at 12 o'clock that day. *

A motion was made about that hour in the House, leading to an adjournment, which was superseded by the statement of Mr. Nicholson, that the Managers had intimated to the Senate, that as the House of Representatives were engaged in Committee of the whole, the Managers could not attend the court that day; whereupon the court adjourned to the next day.

YESTERDAY at 12 o'clock, the court was again opened, when the managers repaired to the Senate chamber.

Mr. Early, one of the managers, opened the trial; and after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to support the facts set forth in the articles of impeachment by various depositions in writing, and witnesses orally examined; after making some progress in the testimony, Mr. Nicholson relieved Mr. Early; when, about 3 o'clock Mr Nicholson informed the court that the managers had closed the testimony on behalf of the House of Representatives; whereupon the court adjourned till this day (Friday) at 12 o'clock.

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* The reader will recollect that on Tuesday the court, after hearing Mr. Harper in support of the petition of J. S. Pickering, adjourned to the next day. We understand previous to the above decision *to proceed to the trial of the articles of impeachment*, a diversity of opinion subsisted as to the mode of procedure. The general opinion out of doors was, that after agreeing to hear Mr. Harper, in support of the petition of Jacob S. Pickering, the court would *before* they proceeded to try the articles of impeachment, in the first instance decide on the prayer of the petition, viz. whether they should postpone the trial on the ground of the alledged insanity of Judge Pickering. No decision, however, we learn, has been made on the prayer of the petition. The only decision entered into was that they would proceed to the trial—This decision was made by a considerable majority ascertained by Yeas and Nays.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 6.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Nicholson, from the Managers appointed to support the articles of Impeachment against John Pickering made the following report:

"That on Friday, the second of March, the Managers, agreeably to the directions of the House, appeared at the bar of the Senate, to support the said articles of Impeachment, when John Pickering was three times solemnly called, but did not answer, or appear, either in person, or by counsel. The President of the Senate then stated, that he had received a letter, signed R. G. Harper, accompanying a petition, signed Jacob S. Pickering, who called himself the son of the party charged. The petition being read, it was found to contain a statement of a variety of matter, particularly the insanity of judge Pickering, upon which the prayer of the petition was founded for a postponement of the trial to some future day. Mr. Harper was called to the bar of the Senate;—he entered, and stated, that he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he did not appear at the bar of the Senate, as counsel for John Pickering, from whom he had received no authority for that purpose: but that his object was to support the facts contained in the petition of Jacob S. Pickering, and the prayer thereof. There was a short pause,—when Mr. Harper arose again, and enquired, whether his appearance in support of the petition would be construed as the appearance of John Pickering, by counsel.—The President of the Senate answered, he presumed, that Mr. Harper's appearance would not be considered as the appearance of John Pickering, by counsel.

"The Managers, under these circumstances, felt themselves bound to object to Mr. Harper's being heard in any other capacity than as counsel for the party who was impeached; and briefly stated their reasons for the objection.

"The Senate withdrew to a private chamber, where it is presumed the question was debated—The Managers again appeared at the bar of the Senate, this day, and were informed by the President, that it had been resolved to hear Mr. Harper in support of the allegations contained in the petition of Jacob S. Pinkering, and the prayer thereof. The Managers enquired at what point of time it was intended that Mr. Harper should be heard, and whether this was to be a measure preliminary to the trial. The President of the Senate declared, that he could not undertake to explain the resolutions of the Senate; but that their sense must be collected from the resolutions themselves. The Managers then offered themselves ready for trial, declaring that they were prepared to open the prosecution on behalf of the House of Representatives;—and that the witnesses were ready to prove the facts charged in the articles of Impeachment. Upon this offer being made, the President of the Senate stated that he considered it to be the sense of the Senate, that Mr. Harper was to be heard before the trial commenced.

"The Managers considered this as an irregular step, and not believing that they ought to discuss any petition presented to the Senate from a person who was not a party to the Impeachment, and this, too, before the party charged, although duly notified, had appeared, either in person, or by attorney, withdrew from the Senate chamber. They will not feel themselves either bound or authorised to appear again, until the Senate shall inform them, that they are prepared to proceed in the trial, unless specially directed by this House."

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie, as soon as the above report was read, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House doth approve of the conduct of the Managers appointed to support the articles of Impeachment in the case of John Pickering, as stated in their report of this day, and that the said Managers do not appear at the bar of the Senate until they shall be specially instructed by this House.

Mr. Elliot moved to strike out the words "as stated in their report of this day."

Mr. Elmer remarked that the Managers appeared to consider the proceedings of the Senate incorrect. This might be the case; but, from the information before him, he was not prepared to say so. He was of opinion that the Senate were the sole judges of the mode of conducting the trials before them.

Mr. Smilie. The Senate undoubtedly have the right of fixing their mode of procedure; but if that mode shall be such as to interfere with our rights, we have a right to insist upon them. Such a procedure, as has been adopted by the Senate, in the present instance, I have never heard of. But if the Managers are satisfied with what has been already done, without any further act on the part of the House, I am also. It is my wish that they would inform us what they desire.

Mr. Dana. It is very proper for the Managers of an Impeachment; to apply to the House on the concurrence of a new case; but it is not necessary for the House to express an opinion of their conduct in every stage of the trial. It may be proper to give them instructions when they desire it; but it is not necessary to pass a vote of approbation or disapprobation on their conduct. In this case it is entirely useless, and may be injurious. I therefore move the previous question.

Mr Nicholson. The managers entertain no other desire but that of being guided, in the discharge of the duty devolved upon them, by the directions of the House. They would deem it a matter of extreme regret, were the House to disapprove their conduct on the present occasion. But no individual among them—I speak for myself, and believe I may likewise speak for all those associated with me—wishes a vote of approbation by this House. I would therefore, be pleased, if the gentleman would agree to strike out that part of the resolution which expresses such approbation. If the mover does not agree to this modification, I shall take the liberty of moving it.

Mr. Smilie. I cannot agree to strike out this part of the resolution, as it is, in my opinion, the most important part of it. The conduct of the Senate has met with the disapprobation of the managers, and they have withdrawn from the court. Their conduct must be right or wrong. It is proper for the House to express an opinion, whether it is correct or incorrect.

Mr. Nicholson observed that on further reflection he did not consider himself at liberty to make any motion, or to vote on any made, on the subject before the House.

Mr. G. W. Campbell was of opinion that it would only be necessary for the House to express an opinion, in case they disapproved the conduct of the managers.

Mr. Huger declared himself of the same opinion.

Mr. J. Lewis moved a postponement of the further consideration of the motion until tomorrow.

Mr. Smilie had no objection to the postponement.

All further procedure was arrested by the agreement to a motion of Mr. Nicholson to adjourn—Ayes 60.

On the ensuing day, Mr. Smilie said, as the resolution appeared to be disagreeable to some gentlemen, he would withdraw it.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Claims for lands under acts of Georgia.

On motion of Mr Nicholson, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill providing for the settlement of sundry claims to public lands lying south of the state of Tennessee.

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General for the time being, shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, to receive propositions of compromise and settlement from the several companies, and persons having claims to public lands lying west of the state of Georgia, and south of the state of Tennessee, derived under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia; and the said commissioners are hereby authorised to compound and settle the same, in such manner as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the United States: *Provided however*, That in such settlement due regard shall be had to the articles of agreement and cession entered into on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, between the United States and the state of Georgia; and to the provisions of an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the time limited in the last above recited act for exhibiting and recording evidences of claims in the Secretary of State's office, will be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of May next: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall ever be hereafter construed to recognize or affect the said claims or any of them.

The Chairman then read the bill by paragraphs. Having read the second section.

Mr. Nicholson moved so to amend it, as to make the settlement of the commissioners, reported to Congress, binding, unless the act under consideration should be repealed within six months from the settlement.

Mr. J. Clay opposed this amendment.

Mr. Lucas likewise opposed it and moved an amendment, requiring approbation of the settlement by Congress before it should be binding on the United States.

Mr. Lucas's motion was negatived—Ayes 45 —Noes 70.

Mr. Bedinger spoke against the motion of Mr. Nicholson, which was likewise negatived—Ayes 38 —Noes 57.

Mr. J. Randolph said he would move an amendment to the first section, which would try the merits of the main question before the committee; to wit, to strike out the words—"or pretended act," and to insert—provided that no proposition of compromise and settlement be received by the commissioners from any persons claiming under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia alledged to be passed in the year 1795.

A division of the question being called for, a question was taken on striking out the words—"or pretended act."—and passed in the negative—Ayes 44 —Noes 55.

When the question was taken on the proposed additional proviso, which was likewise lost—Ayes 46—Noes 57.

Mr. Varnum moved that the committee should rise, report their agreement to the bill, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Rodney, hoped that the committee would, previously to rising, agree to consider the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. J. Randolph.)

[These recently appeared in the National Intelligencer.]

Dr. Elmer and Dr. Mitchill advocated the rising of the committee.

Mr. J. Randolph opposed the rising of the committee, contending in favor of the propriety of first acting upon his resolutions.

Messrs Elliot, Eustis, Lyon, and Gregg supported; and Messrs. Bedinger, Lucas, Sloan and Macon, opposed the rising of the committee previous to the consideration of Mr. Randolph's resolutions:

When Mr. J. Randolph, went at considerable length into an argument in support of his resolutions.

Mr. Boyd spoke concisely against the rising of the committee and in favor of meeting the resolutions.

Mr. Elliot followed at considerable length in reply to Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Smilie urged the impropriety of considering the resolutions.

Mr. Lucas spoke in favor of considering them.

Mr. J. Clay hoped the committee would rise, as a representative from Maryland (General Heister) lay at the point of death, and some of his colleagues wished to be with him.

Mr. J. Randolph replied at some length to the remarks of the different gentlemen who opposed a consideration of his resolutions.

After a few remarks from Mr. Elmer, in answer to Mr. Randolph, the question on the rising of the committee was taken and carried in the affirmative—Ayes 59—Noes 48.

The committee accordingly rose, and the chairman reported their agreement to the bill, and asked leave to sit again.

An adjournment was moved and negatived—Ayes 37—Noes 57.

The question being put on the committee having leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph opposed an agreement to it, under the idea that the resolutions would thereby remain in their possession, preclude the House from acting upon them, and virtually frustrate a discussion of them.

Mr. Holland expressed the same opinions.

Dr. Eustis delivered a speech of considerable length, in reply to Mr. Randolph, representing the impolicy of considering the resolutions, and enforcing the wisdom and expediency of effecting a compromise of the claims.

Mr. Dawson avowed himself friendly to a discussion of the resolutions.

After a few remarks by Mr. Smilie, on the opposite side, the question of giving the committee leave to sit again was taken by yeas and nays, and passed in the negative—Yeas 3—Nays 101

[This question, from the unexpected turn which the debate took, and its irrelevancy to the main points under discussion, viz. the expediency of considering Mr. Randolph's resolutions, and the justice or policy of compromising claims under the act of Georgia of 1795, decided nothing; particularly as it was previously declared by the chair that in case leave was refused to the committee to sit again, the *resolutions would thereupon be in possession of the House.*]

Mr. J. Randolph immediately moved that the House should take up the resolutions for consideration, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

A member enquired whether it was not in order first to consider the report of the committee agreeing to the bill.

The Speaker said Mr. Randolph's motion being first made must be first considered.

An unsuccessful motion having been made to adjourn, the question was taken by yeas and nays, on considering the resolutions, and carried affirmatively—Yeas 37—Nays 46.

When an adjournment took place about 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 8.

Mr. Nicholson announced to the House, that his colleague (General Daniel Heister) had after a long illness, yesterday departed this life; as a tribute of respect due to his memory, he moved that the members of the House wear crape for thirty days; and that the House should, for the purpose of attending his funeral, adjourn at 12 o'clock.

The House immediately entered into resolutions to this effect, and instructed the Speaker to notify the Executive of Maryland of the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Heister.

About 2 o'clock the remains of the deceased were conveyed from his late lodgings, attended by the speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

The body, we understand, will be interred at Hagers-town, the place where the General lately resided.

General Varnum reported a bill for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosed a letter from Governor Claiborne, respecting the importation at New Orleans of slaves from Africa, and his impression that he did not possess power to interpose respecting the same.

Dr. Leib presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of George Town, praying for the passage of the bill amendatory of their charter, with certain amendments.

Dr. Mitchill made a report from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were directed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President to cause to be explored certain unknown parts of Louisiana.

The report contains much interesting information respecting the topography and natural history of Louisiana, and concludes with the opinion that it will be honorable and useful for the United States to make some public provision for ascertaining the extent of the boundaries of Louisiana, and to appropriate a sum not exceeding dollars, to make surveys on the Red River and Arkansas, or such other parts of Louisiana, as the President may see fit.

Made the order for Wednesday next.

The House adjourned about 12 o'clock, in consequence of their previous vote to attend the funeral of General Heister.

I AM in want of a situation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern, where I may be seen.

March 14, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1804.

DIED—at Suffolk, on the 7th instant, MRS. MARY GOOSLEY, consort of GEORGE GOOSLEY, Esq. attorney at law, and eldest daughter of Mr. MARTIN MIMS, of this city—in the 21st year of her age.

Death never gave to the *silent clay* more virtue than it now holds. To the parents of this amiable lady, it must afford consolation to remember, that she never deserved, nor received, the language of correction:—nor did she ever give a pang to the bosom that nurtured her, until the *pale characters of death had marked her altered cheek.*

We are authorised to state, (says the National Intelligencer) that the frigate John Adams will sail from this place for the American squadron in the Mediterranean in the course of 3 or 4 weeks. The friends of the officers in the Mediterranean may avail themselves of this opportunity to write or send any small packages.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

The ship Manchester, Capt. Hall, has arrived within the Hook in 52 days from Liverpool.

Capt. Hall brings papers to the 9th of Jan. which is 38 days latter than heretofore received. No invasion had taken place at that time—Bonaparte was at Paris—And markets remained without any material alteration.

Dwyer, well known as a distinguished chief among the Irish insurgents, after concealing himself for a long time among the mountains, surrendered himself, unconditionally to capt. Hume of Wicklow county. From the active exertions of General Berresford, and his large rewards offered by government, that he could not much longer have escaped his pursuers. His principal lieutenant, named Burke, is said to have been also apprehended.

An article under the he head of Dover, Dec. 20, gives the following description of a French gun boat sunk in their pier. She is lugger rigged 68 feet long, 18 feet 8 inches wide, and 4 feet 8 inches deep, very slight built her timbers only 4 inches square, plank one inch and a quarter thick, has one short brass gun abaft, a 32 pounder, (another it is presumed in the bow) a long 18 pounder, she had also a quantity of French muskets. A human skull was found on board, which it is said they all have, intended to be fixed on a pike, as a standard of death or victory.

Scinduhannes, the noted German capt. of Banditti, was executed at Mentz on the 21st of Nov. with twenty of his associates.

Frequent conferences are stated to have taken place at Paris, between the French Minister of foreign affairs, and the Austrian and Prussian Ambassador, relative to a difference between Austria and Bavaria. An Austrian army of 60,000 men, is mentioned to have marched towards the Bavarian frontiers. The prevailing opinion on the continent was, that if the existing misunderstanding should lead to an actual rupture between Austria and Bavaria, the former will be aided by Russia and the latter by France, probably also by Prussia. It was further understood that the obvious inclination of his Prussian Majesty to adopt this line of conduct, had produced some serious remonstrances on the part of the emperor Alexander.

The following article relative to continental prospects is from one of our London Papers,—"Accounts from Rotterdam state, that the head quarters of the French General Arnaud have been removed from Lauenburg to Ratzburg, preparitory to the arrival of general Mortier, with his army from Hanover—a measure which has given rise to much serious speculation, and from which some highly important scenes are anticipated with respect to the situation of affairs in the north. The projects of France are of so gigantic and destructive a description, that unless some bounds are immediately prescribed to her ambition, the general safety of Europe must become endangered, and the same spectators of her conduct erect eternal monuments of their own humiliation. In European Turkey some fresh disturbances are stated to have broken out. This circumstance joined to the rapid movements of the French, in Lower Italy, are understood to engage at present the serious attention of the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, between which a constant correspondence has for some time been kept up. Other accounts received from Holland on the same day, state, that the flat-bottomed boats of the enemy are now deemed wholly unfit for the propo ed service, and that in the experiments which have lately been made of their efficacy numbers of lives have been lost.

The accounts relative to Spain continue to be very contradictory. Some say that the naval and military preparations have become exceedingly active of late, while others assert, that so late as the 15th ult. no doubt was entertained of the necessary pacific arrangements having taken place, and the people were under no apprehension of being obliged to take a part in the war.

Rumours of lord Nelson's death which have reached this country are unfounded. He is in the Mediterranean blockading the French fleet in Toulon; and with one of his ships constantly stationed in the bay of Naples. The island of Elba was also blockaded by the English.

Accounts from Bastia the capital of Corsica, state that the French troops that had arrived there, were marching towards the mouth of the Ajacio where a body of troops was forming a circumstance that gave rise to a variety of conjectures.

DUBLIN, January 3.

The Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, commander of the forces, and his suite, arrived in Athlone on Wednesday evening last, after inspecting the sea coast from Cork to Buntry along to Galway and Killala.

A man of the name of Leathem was apprehended last week by Alderman Kirkpatrick, charged with uttering forgeries on the bank of Ireland.

Yesterday evening Arthur Develin was conveyed to the castle by a party of military, under the command of capt. Joseph S. Hume, of the upper Talbotstown legion cavalry.

Sunday week, about one o'clock in the morning, three men came to the first barrier gate on the south wall, near the pigeon house, at which a centinel stands—being challenged by a soldier, who we understand is one of the Highlanders, they said they were going to the packet to sail for Holyhead, and required to be suffered to pass through. While the sentry was in the act of opening the gate, one of the three persons fired a blunderbuss, which it appears was loaded with slugs, at the soldier, which wounded and tore him desperately in the left arm, from the wrist to the elbow; this assassin was so close to the poor man, that the wadding of his peace struck his clothes. The three barbarians, notwithstanding that two other centinels instantly came up, and fired after them, made their escape. The three shots had the effect of alarming the whole of the army there who were immediately at their posts.

LONDON, *December* 13.

A considerable advantage has been obtained over the enemy in the East India seas, in a manner wholly unexpected by the public. Immediately after the delivery of the king's message to Parliament, on the subject of the hostility meditated by France, an over land express was sent to Admiral Rainier, which reached him in the short period of eighty two days. A French squadron of one ship of the line, an three or four frigates, with several transports, and more than two thousand troops, arrived soon after at Pondicherry, under the command of admiral Linois. Admiral Rainier had made preparations for receiving this squadron, which he knew to be on the voyage, and when they arrived, the whole were put under detention to wait the decision of the question pending between England and France. Thus has the entire naval force of the enemy in that sea fallen into British possession, together with a body of troops, and, doubtless, with many other means of exciting the native princes to hostility against the English interest.

JAN. 5. The signal flying at Deal on Tuesday evening, was in consequence of thirty of the enemy's gun-boats having come out of Calais. Our cruisers immediately sailed, and a heavy firing was heard yesterday morning till ten. It then ceased. Soon afterwards a more distant firing was heard. No particulars have yet been received, but we suppose that the firing proceeded from the attack made by our cruisers upon their gun boats in their passage from Calais to Bologne. It is certain that very considerable expectations are entertained along our whole line coast, of an immediate attempt being made by the enemy. Yet, the frosty weather that has just set in, must, we should think, impede all the operations in the Dutch rivers.

Our troops on the coasts of Sussex and Kent are particularly on the alert. We mentioned yesterday that sudden orders had been received at Hailsham Huts, and at Lewes, in consequence of which the troops had marched to the coast. In the middle of the night on Tuesday, orders arrived at Brighton for the 4th Dragoons to be ready to march by nine o'clock in the morning; the troops accordingly marched to the eastward, but whether to Silver-Hill or Pevensey we have not yet heard. It was rumoured at Brighton that the cause of the sudden march was not at all connected with any movements made by the enemy.

Our Dover correspondent states that the wind yesterday was moderate, and perfectly favorable for the enemy to put to sea; which it was expected they would immediately, if they mean to do it at all. It is obvious that Bonaparte will endeavour as much as possible to make the attempt a consentaneous one from the Dutch and French ports, from Holland and from Brest. The temporary release of the latter port from a state of blockade, has afforded him an opportunity of sending the Brest fleet to sea; and a report that it had sailed was current last night. We have not however been able to trace it to any authentic source.

Paris papers to the 23d, and Dutch to the 25th ult. have been received. They do not contain any news. The report of Bonaparte having arrived at the Helder on the 23d, is untrue; he was at Paris on the 22d.

Jan. 9. Saturday's Gazette contains an order of council, prohibiting, for six months, from the 11th inst. the exportation of naval and military stores.

Bonaparte, it is said, has impressed into the service of France, 4000 Genoese seamen, who are now on their way to Dunkirk and Ostend.

Accounts from Vienna mention, that the Spanish and Portuguese ministers have notified the neutrality of their respective nations in the present war. At the same time it seems, that the condition on which it was obtained, are not publicly known at Madrid.

Mr. Drummond, report says, is to be succeeded as British ambassador at Constantinople, by Mr. Stratton, formerly secretary to the embassy.

A most curious article of news, if true, is the following from the Hamburg Correspondenten, introduced under the head—'Bank of the Maine.'

"The celebrated Senator Sieyes has now frequent conference with Bonaparte."

The greatest activity prevails at Plymouth to get the ships of war there ready to join Admiral Cornwallis. The Frondroyant and Mars were ready to sail last Friday night, but the wind was unfair, and on Saturday it was a dead calm. The outward bound West India convoy were spoken last Thursday off the Eddystone.

The following is an extract of a letter from Alderney, dated Jan. 3, which we have also seen:—"On the 21st of last month twenty-six gun boats and chasse marees went up the Race towards Cherbourg; and on Sunday, the 1st instant, twenty-two of the same description went up also the same way."

On the 13th of December, Spencer Smith, Esq. Extraordinary Envoy to the Court of Wirtemburg left Berlin on his return to Stargard.

Williamsburg, February 13th, 1804.

COMMITTED to this jail a run-away man named SQUIRE, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and says he belongs to the estate of Allen Cocke, deceased, of Surry county, and formerly the property of Lyttleton Tazwell, Esq. of this place. The owner is desired to prove the property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 6t. JAMES TAYLOR, Jailor.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the Benefit of

Mr. BAILEY.

This Evening, Saturday, March 17, 1804, will be presented the Comedy of

The CONTRAST;

OR, THE

TRUE AMERICAN SON OF LIBERTY.

(Written by a Citizen of the United States.)

This Comedy has many claims to public patronage, independent of its intrinsic merits.—It is the first essay of American genius in the Dramatic art.

End of Act 2d, the favorite Song of "No indeed not I,"—by Mrs. West, jun.

Between the Play and Farce, (by desire) Bagatelle's Song, in character, from the Comic Opera of the Poor Soldier—by Mr. Bailey.

And "Monsieur Tonson," or "The Humours of Tom King,"—by Mr. Green.

After which will be Presented (for the first time this season) the admired Comic Opera of

The HIGHLAND REEL.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—and at the Swann Tavern, Manchester; and of Mr. Bailey, at Mr. E. Hallam's, near the Capitol.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. T. WEST.

On Monday Evening, March 19th, 1804, will be presented, a celebrated Play, interspersed with Songs, &c. called

The MOUNTAINEERS.

Octavian.....Mr. Green.
Florant'e.....Mrs. West, jun.

In act 2d, the favorite Trio, "Ye high-born Spanish Noblemen,"—by Messrs. Story, Bailey and Comer.

To which will be added, the grand, serious Pantomime of

DON JUAN;

OR, THE

LIBERTINE DESTROYED.

T. RITCHIE,

TAKES this method of informing the subscribers to the *ENQUIRER*, that the appearance of that paper has been delayed by the difficulty of procuring sufficient materials from the northward: that Mr. Worsley has proceeded to Philadelphia and New-York, for the purpose of collecting a complete office: that all the other necessary arrangements have been made for the immediate publication of the paper: and that it may be expected to appear, perhaps on the first, and certainly about the middle of April.

He requests all the friends of this establishment, to return their subscription papers, by the earliest opportunities.

Richmond, March 12th, 1804.

RAN-AWAY some time the last winter, a Negro Man named DAVEY, belonging to the estate of Christopher Robinson, dec. He is a small dark fellow, with a thin visage, about sixty years of age; he was hired out the beginning of the year, and in a short time left his master. It is understood that he followed his wife, who had just before been removed from Gloucester to the plantation of Warner Washington, Esq. in Frederick, by Miss Mildred Rootes, to whom she belonged. The wife's name is Nemimo. It is supposed the fellow is still near her, wherever she may now be. I will give TEN DOLLARS, in addition to what the law allows, to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester, or half that sum to have him secured in jail, so that I recover him. I warn all persons not to employ him in any manner, nor suffer him to remain on their plantations.

Wm. CUSTIS, Executor of C. Robinson.

Gloucester, Highgate, Jan. 16, 1804. 3tp

N. B. It is understood that he has obtained a pass. Whose name is to it, is not known. It is requested when he is apprehended, that the pass may be secured and delivered with him. W. C.

NOTICE.

THIS day was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away slave, who calls himself DICK; and says he is the property of Mr. William Dabney, of Albemarle county, state of Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Courthouse, Feb. 26, 1804. 1aw3w.

THE subscriber is yet desirous to sell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both sides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterfville, 2 from Appamattox River, less than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and sociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To these local advantages may be added, that the soil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and grass; the manion place healthy, with dwelling and other houses to accommodate a large family.

It is supposed to contain 1100 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the rest under heavy timber.

Little more need be said to those inclined to possess a landed estate, of easy access to Richmond and Petersburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public sale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Christmas next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the time of possession, with approved personal and real security.

The land and proposed divisions will be shewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premises.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

THE subscriber, according to a former advertisement, now gives notice, that on Saturday the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, he will offer to public SALE,

A NUMBER OF

LOTS,

intersected by commodious streets, crossing at right angles, running due north and south, by east and west, agreeably to a plan deposited at Mr. Samuel Pleasants's office.

This land lies upon the margin of James river, and adjacent to that part of Richmond, called Rocketts. The advantages of this property will present themselves to any person who will view it. The channel runs very near the bank, and that so high as to be entirely safe from freshes. Valuable wharves are already erected near this spot, and there can be no doubt that the rapid increase of population and commerce of Richmond will render it desirable, both as a place of residence, and of business. It is known that the canal which has been accomplished at a considerable expence, and must shortly be communicated with tide water, and the improvements for land carriage, afford the means of conveying to this place the productions of an extensive and fertile country, heretofore carried to the northern markets for want of these facilities: and if properly managed, must make it the important point of junction betwixt the eastern and western people, as well a depot as a market for produce, coal and foreign merchandize.

The legislature have lately incorporated a company for deepening the channel of the river, so as to bring ships of 300 tons burthen, to Rocketts.—And have also established a bank on extensive principles which must greatly increase commercial enterprize.

These important considerations contribute to render the property now offered for sale, an object of attention to the landlord, merchant and mechanic.

The terms of sale will be one fourth in ready money, the residue on bond and security, payable the 1st January next, to carry interest if not paid punctually, and no title made until the bond shall be discharged.

William Mayo.

Powhatan, February 24, 1804.

AT a general meeting of the Mutual Insurance Company against fire in the state of Virginia, held by adjournments, at the Capitol, on the 2d February, 1804.

A motion was made and seconded to elect the officers to act for and in behalf of the company, for the present year, 1804—and the following were duly elected—to wit:

BENJAMIN DU-VAL, President.

Isaac H. Judah,
Richard Denny,
Samuel Pleasants, jr.
James Fisher,
Joseph Marx,
William Cook,
Samuel Pointer, and
Robert Johnston,

} Directors for Richmond District.

Wm. Vaughan, Director for Norfolk district.
Robert Birchett, do. for Petersburg.
Robert Walker, do. for Fredericksburg.
Samuel Craig, do. for Alexandria.
Adam Douglass, do. for Winchester.
Jacob Swoop, do. for Staunton.

NATH'L SHEPPARD, Cashier Gen.
WILLIAM F. AST, Principal Agent.

It is pleasing to see this philanthropic institution thriving; it is like every good plant, although in a drought it may for a time languish, so soon as the morning and evening showers refresh them, the growth is more rapid; so is the Mutual Insurance increasing very fast; lately declarations for upwards of one hundred thousand dollars on goods and furniture, have come in, and daily more join this necessary and useful establishment. Several who formerly insured abroad, have recalled their insurance, and insure now here, so that the insurance soon will become very considerable.

W. F. AST.

Richmond, Feb. 13th 1804. w2.

☞ *The printers in this state will no doubt insert the above for the information of their customers.*

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mason of the district of Columbia: to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all.

Pasturage gratis—but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, though the greatest attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,

Manager for John Taylor, Esq. of Gwinfield.

SCHEME OF A
LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commence, they will be considered as renewed in the second class*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*	59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*	70,930
Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½	5,155
Dollars,	125,155

2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*	40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*	20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*	15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000	50,000
1 *ditto*	155
Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*	12,500
Expences of drawing,	2,500
Sum raised,	10,000
Ticket first drawn,	1,000
Ticket last drawn,	20,000
1 *other Prize of*	20,000
2 *ditto of*	20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*	15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*	155
Dollars,	125,155

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A
LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	of	500	——	3,000
10 do.	of	200	——	2,000
20 do.	of	100	——	2,000
100 do.	of	50	——	5,000
250 do.	of	30	——	7,500
420 do.	of	25	——	10,500
1,500 do.	of	20	——	30,000
3,000 do.	of	15	——	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,				250
1 do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,				150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize,				
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,				150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the inverry tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Horatio, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804. } 11Apr.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Negro Girl, named NELLY, the property of Mr. John D. Johnson, late of Charlotte and now hired by Mr. Owen Haskins of Prince Edward County, as she is under a conveyance, to secure the payment of a debt from Mr. Johnson to me.

John L. Lesueur.

Richmond, March 1st, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable
LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.
YEAMANS SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced business in this city, near the Hay-Market Garden, in the following branches of his profession: Brick Laying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing.

He also polishes Marble, carves any sort of Figure in stone or wood, paints so as to imitate Marble or Mahogany, makes all sorts of Composition Ornaments for Chimney pieces, takes Likenesses in Wax, either Bust or in Basrelief; Paints, Gilds and Varnishes, in the neatest manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

I wish to dispose of my
LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and considerable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as a Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the assistance of Mr. Wood, in order to instruct the young gentlemen of his school in the various branches of the Mathematicale Siences, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. For this purpose, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewise assist in superintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being desirous that the youth entrusted to his charge, should make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the sciences, has resolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and these will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into separate classes, so that each individual may receive the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other persons, of the name of *Gale,* supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina,* or *Georgia,* who went to *Baltimore,* some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves,* are desired to take NOTICE that MAN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland,* is now in the *Jail* of this *city,* as a *Runaway.* He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore,* and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county,* who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River,* and marched by the above persons into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward,* under the assumed name of *Bob Banfield.* The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

SEEDS.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received a supply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, Ryegrass, and
Timothy, Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the last summer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London,* per the ship *Shepherdess,* now selling at his Seed Store, Main-street.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450*l.* with interest from the 23th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was postponed by the mutual consent of all the parties It will now positively be sold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

March 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Young Negro Man,

About 25 years of age; who has been accustomed to House Business, but will answer very well to the field, or other labor.—Enquire of the Printer.

March 1, 1804.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Shiphard & Bendle

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against the concern are desired to bring them forward in order to receive payment; and all those persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the parties, by note or otherwise, as no further indulgence can be given. JAMES SHIPHARD.
THOMAS BENDLE.

THOMAS BENDLE,

Saddler,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches, as heretofore, in the house opposite the Eagle Tavern and formerly occupied by Capt. William Austin. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement hitherto received; and hopes, by a strict attention to business to merit the continuance of their favors.

Richmond, 20th February, 1804. 3w.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meuburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spanish Segars, of a su-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

At a meeting of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*," present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved,* That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved,* with the consent of the Treasurer of the state, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, so paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved,* That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

* For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons meaning to subscribe, the Treasurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.